

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
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BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

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Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

Coffee House.

GEORGE COONS has fitted up a large room in his second story as a COFFEE HOUSE, where will be kept a file of the most interesting Gazettes for the perusal of the subscribers.

The following regulations were formed by a meeting of the subscribers, March 7, 1811.

Resolved, That the following regulations be adopted.

1. That the Coffee House shall be kept open every day for the resort of the subscribers and such non-residents of the town as shall, by them be introduced, or reputable strangers; and shall be furnished with papers for their use agreeably to the terms prefixed to Mr. Coons's subscription paper.

2. That the subscription paper shall be open for fourteen days, after which time new subscribers may be admitted by ballot on Monday evenings—Three votes against the admission of any person proposed shall exclude him.

3. That it shall be an indispensable condition, on the part of Mr. Coons, that the Coffee Room shall not be converted into a place for dissipation—nor shall cards or play of any kind be introduced into it.

Clarke County to wit.

Taken up by Thomas Berry, living one and a half miles from Winchester, a bay mare about seven or eight years old, between thirteen and fourteen hands high has a blaze face; Appraised to \$20—posted before me this 28th November 1810.

JOHN WARD, J. P.

Jessamine County to wit.

Taken up by Lewis Harris, living near the mouth of Jessamine creek, a dark bay mare, one hind foot white, and a little white on one of her fore feet, about seven years old and about fourteen hands high, shod before; Appraised to \$35, January 1st 1811.

J. METCALF, J. P.

Taken up by Cornelius Skinner, four miles from Winchester, a Bay Filley 7 years old next spring, with a star in her forehead and about 13 hands high, appraised to \$15.

David Bullock, c. c. c.

November 26th 1810.

Taken up by Samuel Ingram, living in Scott county, near Gen. Henry's old mill, one Dark Bay Mare, five or six years old, fourteen and an half hands high, appears to have been scalded on the left side, appraised to \$6 dollars.

D. FLOURNOY, J. P.

pd

pd

Taken up by John Osborn, On Dry run, one Bay Horse, six years old, star and snip, both hind feet white, shod all round; no brand perceivable, thirteen and an half hands high, appraised to 15 dollars.

CARY L. CLARKE, D. C. C.

Jessamine county.

Taken up by David Mills. Near the mouth of Tate's creek, one Sorrel Mare about 4 feet 9 inches high, two white feet, supposed to be four years old next spring, branded on the near shoulder thus J. W., appraised to \$45 this 1st day of October, 1810.

A. YOUNG.

Taken up by Thomas Butler, On Little's fork, Scott county, a Black Mare about 14 hands high, six or seven years old, a blaze face, three white feet and legs, and a white spot on the right fore leg. Also a Bay spring Colt, a star in his forehead, his left hind foot white, and right fore one—appraised to 25 dollars. Dec. 26th, 1810.

Cornelius Gough.

Taken up by Samuel Wilson, Living near Venable's horse mill, Fayette county, a Bay Filley, supposed to be two years old last fall, about thirteen hands high, with a large blaze in her face, with small white spots on her back, docketed—no brand perceivable, appraised to \$15.

—ALSO—

One other Bay Filley, supposed to be the same age as the other, about 13 1/2 hands high, with the right hind foot white, neither docketed nor branded, appraised to \$20.

A. GARRETT, D. C. C.

Boarding School

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies, will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her of a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the polite extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars.

March 11th, 1811.

To all whom it may concern.

Take Notice.

THAT on the 18th day of April next, the commissioners appointed by the worshipful Clarke county court, to perpetuate testimony to establish the corner trees of two surveys of Land, of one thousand acres each, lying on the head waters of Upper Howard's creek, one of them surveyed and patented in the name of James Crockett, assignee of James Newell; the other in the name of James Crockett, assignee of William Newell, will attend at my house on the premises—and I shall proceed thence with said commissioners, to three poplars, the beginning corner of the first named survey, to do what the act of assembly in that case made & provided, directs, & shall continue from day to day, until the business is complete.

David Finley.

March 11th, 1811.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
A few copies of the grand operatical romance of the FORTY THIEVES.

OUT OF PLACE, or the Lake of Lorraine, a comic opera.
CINDERELLA, or the Little Glass Slipper, a pantomimic spectacle.
CHARMS OF LITERATURE, being an entertaining miscellany of elegant extracts.

N. B. The Music of the Forty Thieves, &c. may be had at Mr. De Mentelle's store.



THE subscriber hopes by close attention to business in the line of his profession of stone quarrying and well digging, to merit the favours of a generous public. He expects to have ready by the first of April, five hundred perches of stone of the first quality, for range work, common work, curb stone, paving stone and steps—all superior to any ever delivered in the town of Lexington. He wishes to employ 12 able bodied men, who are not afraid of elbow grease. The highest wages, and the best of board will be given to well diggers and stone quarriers, with prompt payment to those who will engage for the season.

All you who wish good stone to buy,
Unto my quarry pray draw nigh;
And if your bargain you repent,
Your money, sirs, is only lent.

For every cent, I will repay,
And take my stone again—away.
As honesty is my intent,
I will repay if you repent.

I do declare to me 'tis fun,
To see you come to buy my stone;
And will not spare the elbow grease,
My stock of money to increase.

But when the stone they are all laid,
The goods and money must be paid;
For I must have the cash in hand,
To pay my hands what they demand—
Or they with me will go to law
And throw in jail.

JOHN ROBERT SHAW.

To Rent, or for Sale,

THE frame House and Lot at the corner of Main and Spring streets, next door to doctor Downie's, Lexington. For terms, apply to Daniel Bradford, at the wool factory, opposite the premises, or to

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Near Lexington.

March 12.

Take Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment of a bond given by me to Elijah Crews for twenty six dollars, payable in cabinet furniture, as said bond was given as a balance due for eleven acres of land in Montgomery county, sold by said Crews to me, and a credit ought to be given on said bond, as I am determined not to pay said bond until I get a title to said eleven acres of land; and the public is also cautioned against taking a conveyance from said Crews, or any other person in whom the title of said land is vested, as I have a bond for the title of said land.

DANIEL P. MOSEBY.

Living on Slate creek, Montgomery county, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare, six years old next spring, fourteen hands high, blaze face, no brand perceivable, has on a three shilling bell tied on with a leather strap, appraised to \$25. Posted before me this 16th of December, 1810.

AARON HALL, J. P. M. C.

Taken up by Achilles Stapp, Living in Scott county, near Massie's mill, a Bay Horse Colt one year old next spring, neither docketed nor branded, appraised to two dollars. Given under my hand this 23d day of January, 1811.

DAVID THOMPSON.

SPEECH

UPON THE

BILL TO RENEW THE CHARTER

OF THE

Bank of the U. States,

In the House of Representatives.

By Mr. M'KEE.

MR. M'KEE—Residing, as I do, in a part of this country remote from the scene of bank operations, I had determined to say nothing on the subject, contenting myself by giving a vote flowing from the honest convictions of my heart, but the extraordinary manner in which this discussion has been managed on the part of the opposers of the bill, by attempting to make it a party question, has compelled me to commence my defence of the vote I expect to give, on this motion. So far as I know or believe, my suffrage in favor of a renewal of the charter of the United States Bank is in conformity with the views and wishes of the people I have the honor to represent; and, any change in their sentiments, which might be effected by the frequent appeals to their passions and prejudices had made in the form of argument, it becomes my duty to correct.

We are arrested in the threshold of this discussion by a constitutional objection, by which it is alleged, that Congress do not possess the power of renewing this charter—I had thought this question long since settled, not alone by those who originally granted the charter, but confirmed by Mr. Jefferson and the votes of a republican Congress. I have been led to this opinion by a recurrence to the act of Congress of the 23d of March, 1804, by which the president and directors of the Bank of the United States are authorised to establish offices of discount and deposit in any of the territories or dependencies of the United States. A gentleman has said, this was a power possessed originally by the bank. If so, for what end was this law enacted? It must either have been enacted from an opinion that the charter could not, without this aid, be extended to New Orleans, or that it was proper and necessary in order to the well management of the fiscal concerns of the country that this institution should be extended to New Orleans. Either case answer my purpose; for, if the bank could not without this act of Congress, establish an office of discount and deposit at New Orleans (which seems to me to be the better opinion) then the passage of a law extending the influence, the power and the profit of the bank, cannot be considered in any other light than a tacit and full acknowledgment on the part of Mr. Jefferson and the republican Congress, that the charter was within the pale of the constitution. For, sir, can it be supposed, that Mr. Jefferson, and Congress, who were more republican in 1804 than at any other period, would have extended, bolstered up, supported and cherished an institution, originally obtained by a violation of the sacred charter of our political rights? No. Surely, it is impossible. And, if, sir, this office of discount and deposit was induced to go to New Orleans because it was necessary and proper to be sent thither for the better management of the collection of taxes at that port; this circumstance admits the only fact necessary to be in proof to establish the power of Congress to pass the law.

If, sir, any additional proof could be wanting to show that the power of Congress under the constitution, has been considered sufficient by this administration, to authorise them to grant the charter in question, it is abundantly furnished by the act of Congress of the 24th of February, 1807, for the punishment of frauds committed on the Bank of the United States. By this law Congress have subjected the citizens of the United States to capital punishment for counterfeiting the notes of the United States Bank. Now, if Congress by the constitution have not the power, originally, to grant this charter, the notes of the bank were certainly issued in violation of the supreme law of the land, and Congress had no power whatsoever to pass a law making that criminal which was in itself no crime, and could not by any conception whatever be considered as a violation of any law of the United States. It seems to me to be perfectly paradoxical and absurd to say that any institution, having no legitimate right to issue paper, nevertheless has a right to the interposition of Congress in their behalf, making it a crime against the United States to counterfeit this paper which was issued in violation of the supreme law of the land. Under this act of Congress the citizens of the United States have been deprived of their liberty as well as subjected to heavy fines, by the decisions of your courts. A citizen of Kentucky has been doomed to confinement in the jail and penitentiary house for a violation of this act of Congress, and he was not relieved from the fangs of the law by the President (Mr. Jefferson) How are these things to be reconciled on any other ground than by admitting the constitutional validity of the original act granting the charter? But it has been stated, that this charter, when originally granted, operated in the nature of a contract; and that Congress could not repeal the act of a former Congress granting a charter; and hence the power to make and propriety of passing the act in question. This idea is altogether fallacious, because it is an indispensable requisite to all contracts that the parties thereto shall be able to contract. If the constitution vested no power in Congress to make the contract, it was absolutely void; and if the Congress of 1807 were thus impressed, they could not and would not have passed the law in question, and therefore I infer that they considered that the constitution had vested Congress with the power to grant the charter.

In addition to this, we find that the present Secretary of the Treasury, under the auspices of Mr. Jefferson, made a report in favor of the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate passed on the subject. This report called forth no animadversions from any section of the country; and I have ever understood, that if this question had then been brought forward, it would have passed by a large majority of Congress. These circumstances have led me to suppose this question had received the ratification of every party and of every administration, and what is still of more importance and higher authority, the sanction and confirmation of the sovereign people, and therefore considered as an adjudged case tested by experience.

I shall not consume the time of the House by any enumeration of the powers of Congress arising from the constitution itself, with a view to prove that Congress originally had the power to pass the law granting this charter and still possess it, because this ground has already been occupied with great ability and the power of Congress to pass the bill clearly shewn, and any remarks which I might make would only be a repetition of the arguments of others. I shall therefore content myself by answering some objections made to the bill.

It is said the bank will be a thorn and a viper in the bosom of the United States which will ere long sting the political liberty of this country to death. This is a strong charge, and if it is found to be true, it must be conclusive against the bill, but let us examine this bold assertion by the test of reason and experience—this charter was given by Congress 20 years ago, since that time the constitution and the political liberties of this country have been in the hands of our political opponents, and are now in our hands unimpaired. The country has in the latter period been prosperous beyond example—agriculture has prospered, commerce has flourished, internal improvements have increased, the people have enjoyed peace, prosperity, security and happiness, in a degree infinitely superior to that of any other nation. No deleterious consequences have grown out of this institution affecting the security or liberty of the citizens of this country. It is said and truly too that ours is a government of experiment, none similar to this ever having existed before. Here then is the test of experience in favor of this institution—and why discontinue it to try some devious and unknown tract?

But, sir, suppose there is something of truth in this statement, I ask if state banks are not equally as dangerous to the political liberties of the states, as this bank can be to the United States. And if the political liberties of the states are stung to death, I ask where will you find the liberties of the United States. I believe they will sink with the liberties of the states. But if gentlemen are really serious on this subject, if they believe that banking is fraught with thorns and not with roses, and wish to return to the state of native simplicity which existed in the pure ages of ancient Greece and Rome, I will unite with them as far as we have power in plucking up by the roots this monster, and make a common bonfire of the charters of every bank in the nation. To do less would not cure the evil if any exists.

But it is said that this institution will destroy republican principles and federalise the country. This bank, as I have already stated, was in operation in federal times and, notwithstanding its influence, those times have changed; experience, the best possible test of human affairs, does not bear gentlemen out in this assertion. On examination, we find that the states of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Delaware are the only states in the union who are represented in the Senate and in this House, exclusively by federalists—yet there is not now and never was a branch of this bank in either of those states: But there is a branch bank in Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New York and Massachusetts, and the mother bank in Pennsylvania. The two first are exclusively republican states, and those parts of all the others (except Massachusetts) where those banks are seated, are represented on this floor by republicans; whence then are found the facts to prove this assertion—or do gentlemen pursue a recent example, set by a certain great man, of giving opinions, when, with the same breath, it is acknowledged there exists no facts on which they are founded.

The foreign capital employed in this bank is a ground of great alarm to some gentlemen. In answer to this objection, I would ask, if it ever has been, or if it is now the interest or policy of the states or the United States to exclude foreign capital from being received and employed in our country? Do you find any provisions in the charter of the state banks, prohibiting foreigners from becoming stockholders? Is there any provision in those bills from the Senate, establishing half a dozen banks in the District of Columbia, prohibiting foreigners from becoming stockholders? To all these questions you are compelled to answer in the negative. So long as the profits of agricultural pursuits, or commercial enterprise furnish the adventurer with a good profit over and above the price he has to pay for the use of the capital employed, just that long will he continue to employ it; and if the capital is not found at home, application will be made for it abroad; and whenever capital becomes redundant at home, you will then exclude foreign capital. Before that time the attempt would be unavailing—for capital, like air or water, will seek its level. I have thought that foreign capital in this country would have had rather a salutary tendency, inasmuch that it would interest men of influence in the preservation of the peace and perpetuity of the government.

Mr. Jefferson must have been thus impressed; or how could he have permitted a sale of the bank stocks of the United States directly to Englishmen—and he was certainly not chargeable with a predilection in favor of British influence. There is in England a class of men favourable to the prosperity of this country—and I have always understood that it is those alone who have interest in our funds. Besides, if this foreign capital is fraught with all those evils which gentlemen picture to themselves, the argument holds good against state banks, and goes to prove the necessity of their destruction also.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Wright) has made some heavy charges against the directors of the United States Bank and their management. I had thought it universally understood and admitted, that the management of this great monied institution had been exemplarily correct, and I have not before heard any thing of the kind laid to their charge. But, even admitting the charge to be true, it only proves, what may I believe be alleged and proved against every human institution administered by man, viz. that the institution, as well as the administration thereof, is imperfect. But I ask if the directors of three-fourths of the state banks in the U. States are not federalists—and therefore why not put them down in mass?

I beg leave to notice an argument which has been resorted to by all the opposers of the bill, when they have been told that the bank was both necessary and proper to the convenient and advantageous management of the public revenues. The answer has uniformly been, that this difficulty could easily be obliterated by the agency of state banks. This, sir, is certainly begging the question—because an admission that bank agency is necessary to the collection of your revenue, and proper to be used in the management of the monied concerns of the government, is an admission of the only fact necessary to be in proof to shew conclusively the power of Congress to pass the bill in question. Besides, do not all the unhappy consequences, which it is said, await this bank, attend the depositing your money in state banks? Will you not thereby give a circulation to the paper of the bank where you make your deposits greater than heretofore, and, by increasing the circulation of their paper as well as by aiding them with their money to make more extensive discounts, you increase the value of the stocks? This circumstance will create an anxiety with all the state banks to obtain your deposits, and hence the United States, if they are so disposed, can operate through those favorite banks as effectually on the people of the states as they could by the United States Bank. You have all the evils of the United States Bank without any of the advantages; you also throw into circulation a heterogeneous mass of paper that no body knows any thing about, issued by establishments of whose solvency you know nothing. Will the gentlemen from North Carolina, or the members of Massachusetts willingly receive their per diem in their own state paper? I believe they would not—yet the effect for using state banks for revenue purposes will be to impose this paper on the people of the United States.

It is a rule, sir, which I have prescribed to myself, in the management of the concerns of others which may be committed to my care, in any character, to conduct them in such a manner as to produce no individual distress or loss, which may not be fully compensated by an equivalent certain public good; and I shall not relinquish the observance of this rule on this occasion. We are informed by various gentlemen, who are charged with the representation of the more commercial states, that great individual distress will be the certain consequence of a refusal to renew the charter of the United States Bank; and that the distress will fall with accumulated weight on those who have poverty and the frowns of fortune to struggle with, is evident; and when I commiserate the woes felt by the citizens of every part of our country, my attention, as it ought, is particularly drawn to the losses and distress which will be felt by my immediate constituents.

If this charter is not renewed, it is my deliberate opinion that the farmers of Kentucky will sustain a loss thereby to the amount of near \$200,000; and I will now attempt to shew that this opinion is not altogether chimerical. I am unable to state with any great certainty what is the amount of circulating medium of the United States; nor indeed is it necessary for me to state with great accuracy the precise amount. I suppose the whole circulating medium of the United States to be upwards of \$50,000,000 and that of this sum the Bank of the United States circulates one third. It is a fact frequently stated in this House, and which stands unsaid, that money or circulating medium is scarce in the United States at this time than it has been for several years past, owing perhaps to the unproductiveness of commercial enterprise, or, if you please, to the natural increase of population and the proportionate increase of the demand for money. By refusing to renew the charter you throw out of circulation one third of the money of the country. The necessary and inevitable consequences of this act of the government will be to diminish commercial enterprise in the same proportion, and consequently ship building and ship-repairing will be diminished in a like proportion, and the materials for this service will not be wanting. By letters recently received from very intelligent merchants of Lexington, Kentucky, I am informed that 6,000 tons of hemp will have been raised in that state in the past year; the ship owners are the consumers of this article, for not one pound of it goes abroad, and from 6 to 9000 tons of hemp is the quantity consumed in prosperous times in

the United States. These 6000 tons of hemp together with what will be brought to the market from other states, will furnish an abundant supply for the present year, even admitting it to be a prosperous year. By the refusal to renew the charter you lessen the demand one third at least, and consequently you diminish the price of the article in the same proportion. But, sir, this is viewing the consequences arising out of the rejection of this act in the most favorable light. If the refusal to renew this charter should as some gentlemen apprehend it will, bankrupt not only many individuals, but also some of the state banks, a general alarm may take place, which would for a time put an end to all credit and to all business. The consequences of such a state of things are much to be feared and much to be dreaded by every portion of the community.

It has been stated that the United States Bank can be dispensed with in the collection of your revenue and in the management of your monied concerns; I wish to know how gentlemen can make this statement. I perceive that General Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury appointed since the adoption of the constitution, in his argument on the subject, decidedly declares that the bank is necessary for the collection of the taxes and management of the fiscal concerns of the U. States; and Mr. Gallatin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, makes substantially the same declaration to you in his report on this subject.

[Mr. Wright observed, that Mr. Gallatin had in conversation said that the monied concerns of the government could be well managed without this Bank.] If Mr. Gallatin has so said, he then says one thing and reports a different thing; and is therefore inconsistent. But I take his official report as the best evidence of his opinion; and these men having been charged with the management of the revenue for many years, and having the knowledge acquired by experience, certainly should know what is necessary and proper for the convenient and well management of the affairs of their department, and are therefore better authorities on the subject than any member of this House.

As to the remark made by some gentlemen that this is a party question, I have only to observe that if federalists do right that can be no sufficient reason for me to do wrong, merely to oppose them; and if the suggestions that this is a party question is to prevail against reason and common sense, and parties are thereby to be marshalled against each other under the banners of some leader, then indeed any thing that can say Ay or No is perfectly qualified to be a member of this House, and intelligence is laid aside as useless and unnecessary. Against doctrine of this sort I protest, and perceiving as I think I do, great political as well as individual inconvenience and distress awaiting a refusal to renew this charter, which is not compensated by any correspondent public good, and perceiving also in the destruction of this institution a want of stability in your institutions which is a partial verification of the predictions of the enemies of republican government, which we ought to refute by our acts; I shall therefore vote against the indefinite postponement of this bill, reserving however to myself the right of subsequently examining the details, there-

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG.
Washington, Feb. 15, 1811.

After the senate had disposed of the regular business, which was prior in its nature, the debate on the U. S. bank bill was resumed.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, chained the attention of the senate, and of the crowded galleries to a speech of about an hour and twenty minutes continuance—abounding in strong and perspicuous argument and in stubborn facts, pronounced in the most natural and emphatic manner. Such a display of forcible oratory I have never witnessed in a legislative body; and, if I decline the attempt to report from mere reluctance, or if my memory was deluded to do homage to my admiration, the merit of the speech will be found an ample excuse for my delinquency.

Mr. C. prefaced his arguments by a few remarks on the momentous consequences of the decision they were about to make. The theme has indeed been handled over and over, discussed in print, canvassed in debate. He intended, therefore, to vote in silence on the question; but as gentlemen had opened their magazines of argument, he must be justified for reviewing them. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Giles] had yesterday unfolded the resources of his fertile mind in an unparalleled speech; but the extraordinary character of that speech had displayed not only his exhaustless ingenuity but his great versatility of judgment. The splendid effort reminded him of the celebrated orator of Virginia (Patrick Henry) was once placed—his eminence at the bar had loaded him with the most important causes in the state—but his abilities were not tasked beyond their capacity. Mr. Henry had spoken very ably for two hours, but he mistook the side of his client, and spoke against it! The client in distraction, told him he had ruined him forever; that he argued on the wrong side—Poh! is that all? replied the prompt advocate; be at ease and I'll set every thing right. He continued his address to the court; observing, that he had only been stating what his antagonist might allege; and so proceeded to refute all he had said.—Doubtless the honorable senator would also reinstate sell!

The gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Crawford) had expatiated on the unfairness of making this a party question. It was extremely unkind in that gentleman, after having himself fled to the enemy's camp, to hurl sarcasm and reproach at the faithful band who remained firm on their post, and stood their ground.

(Mr. C. explained; he did not say it was converted into a party question here, but such had been the case elsewhere.) Then, sir, it was the more ungenerous to reflect on the conduct of gentlemen in the other house, who had no opportunity to refute his assertions—but he ventured to affirm that there was not a solitary instance

of desertion from the party to which the honorable gentleman had gone over—every member adhered to his position with obstinacy.

Mr. Clay then entered into an explanation of the constitution, (in which he generally concurred with the analysis of it by Mr. Giles)—the federal government was peculiar; was composed of enumerated powers bestowed by and taken from a number of other governments, which had delegated a quantum of authority for national objects. What was incident to an express power might be fairly exercised—but, by no magic of implication could a distinct, substantive power be derived; such power must be expressly given, and herein consisted the great feature of the federal government. Gentlemen, in their rage for construction, bent their course over the constitution—it was contended, that a power to lay and collect taxes, authorized the establishment of banks! yet banking, it will be found, is essentially different from receiving and paying taxes. The fashion however of his opponents, reminded him of an anecdote he had heard of a Virginia justice—he was applied to for a search warrant to discover a stolen turkey; but finding no form or precedent for such a warrant in his books, he was persuaded to follow that under the head of—a cow.

And what was this power which gentlemen were inclined to filch from the states by fair fetched construction? It was nothing less than the vast power of instituting incorporations, forming select associations from the masses of society; invested with privilege, surrounded with immunities. It was an exercise of power that had created a south sea company, a Mississippi company, which had distracted Europe; and an East India company, that had engrossed the commerce of Asia, had overthrown dynasties, and raised up new ones; had waged war and negotiated peace; carried the devastation of fire and sword before them, and whose very troops were not long since in a state of war with the troops of the English government. Was a power like this to be enforced—extorted from the constitution, contrary to its express prohibition? Gentlemen might as reasonably maintain, that the great orb of day in the centre of the planets, was the satellite of the faintest star that twinkled in the heavens.

The eloquent gentleman next passed to the subject of alleged acquiescence in the constitutionality of the law of 1791, which he fully proved to be unfounded. Did gentlemen forget that they were not in Westminster Hall? That, however, precedent has weight in the administration of laws, as leading to an uniformity of decision; yet, that in legislation, it was unknown; if they ceased to look into the constitution for its meaning, but were to be regulated by the interpretations deducible from statutes, they might wander so far from the constitution as to dispense with it altogether.—Behold the lot of mankind with respect to that sacred book, which was, or ought to be, the paramount rule of faith and morality. It was so grossly perverted by glosses and comments, that it gave rise to swarms of furious sects, hostile to each other, proud of their several systems; but forgetful of the great original. This fact may warn us to take the constitution itself for our guide.

On the subject of the inexpediency of the United States Bank, Mr. C. was no less powerful in fact and deduction; the operations of a bank were not those of collecting and refunding taxes; far from it, indeed! A bank discounts notes and furnishes paper for circulation, &c. &c. &c. But, if they were necessary, the state banks are equally convenient. [Mr. C. supported his assertion by reading the report of Mr. Gallatin, distinguishing the different banks in which the public revenue was collected—there were more state banks employed in this business than of any other sort.] But it was said the state banks were unsafe—the contrary he affirmed to be the truth: had Burr seized, as he contemplated, the treasures in the branch bank at New Orleans; had there been sums of great amount deposited there, the bankruptcy would have pervaded every other branch, and become general; they being accountable; but if a state bank failed, the mischief ended where it began; and, if state banks did partake of the evils of incorporations, let it be remembered that they counterbalanced, they balanced, they corrected each other.

Mr. Clay had before noticed the invidious and preposterous remarks of Mr. Giles on the rights of state legislatures to instruct their senators; and censured the inconsistency of despising these high authorities while they claim such profound regard for the tales of a Philadelphia deputation, of persons interested in the renewal of the bank.

We hear much of the convenience, the utility of this bank—What profitous? Has it restored from galling bondage a single impressed seaman, dragged to serve in the fleet of the British despot? Did it prevent the stain thrown on our flag in a cowardly attack in our own waters? [Chesapeake.] Has it withheld the proclamation of those orders in council, which have produced a new era in commerce? No, Mr. President, though the duke of Cumberland is a large stockholder in this bank; though the late chancellor of England (Erskine) was also a stockholder in this bank; yet, the investment of this foreign capital in the bank of the United States, has not diverted aggression—has not prevented insult. If the duke of Cadore, the prince of Esling, and other high dignitaries of France owned stock, to such an amount in our institutions; how would the gentlemen argue and declaim in that case, who advocate British stockholders in this?

It was insinuated that this constitution was too limited or weak; that it must be enlarged [by legislation!] as the country multiplied its wealth and population. This constitution conferred the great national powers of declaring war—of negotiating peace—of laying taxes direct and indirect to an unlimited extent, &c. &c. And gentlemen are not satisfied with these ample powers?

With an irrefragable force of reasoning did the gentleman portray the unconstitutionality and danger of the bill; insisting

on the strict adherence to the constitution they had sworn to preserve inviolate.

Next rose Mr. Pope, the colleague of Mr. Clay, and arrayed himself against the constitution and liberties of his country.—He sounded an alarm, and declared that the opponents of the bill were driving rapidly into the old chaotic times of the confederation. He was very confident the act was constitutional, for the states and democratic congresses had acquiesced in it. Alexander Hamilton, an unrivalled statesman, and a hero of the revolution, had recommended it—and Washington, the father of his country (who had a right to turn like, to devour his own children) had signed it, after taking time to think and write his name; consulting all his secretaries; (two of whom by the way were for, and two against it).—Of this farrago I may give you a summary hereafter. Some say, that Pope is an expectant of Mr. Granger's mitre, or whatever comes in his way. But why turn federalist?

Does not resistance justify tyranny? If it doth, then the right of the strongest is the supreme law.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 27.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill, together with the amendments, until to-morrow. On his motion Mr. Randolph had made a few remarks, and Mr. Eppes had risen to speak, before the Reporter entered the hall.

Mr. Eppes—The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph) says that he did not rise to speak against time. Sir, I think he has spoken against time.

Mr. Randolph rose to speak. Several voices were heard to say that he had already spoken twice.

The Speaker enquired of the gentleman whether he had?

Mr. Randolph—I shall not ask leave, sir, of the house to speak again, if the chair decides that I have not a right.

The Speaker said, that according to his recollection, the gentleman had spoken twice on this subject; but he would cheerfully take the question whether he should have leave to speak again. The house seemed to have a disposition to hear the gentleman.

Mr. Randolph—I will then, sir, vary my motion, to save you that trouble which I think unnecessary. I move the postponement of this subject until Friday. I do not do this sir, for the purpose of delay. Nor should I have risen had it not been for the observations of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Eppes.) The gentleman from Virginia says, sir, that he thinks that I spoke against time. If the gentleman thinks this, then I say, sir, he thinks what is not true.

Mr. Eppes—I call the gentleman to order. (Mr. E. was proceeding in some remarks, when he was requested to reduce to writing the words to which he took exception.)

Mr. Eppes—I scorn to reduce the gentleman's words to writing.

Mr. Randolph—I call the gentleman to order. He says he scorn to reduce my words to writing. This sir, is the first time since the abolition of the qualification, that the motives of men have been treated as the gentleman from Virginia has treated my motives. No man has a right to descend into my breast and examine the motives of my conduct. Why, sir, is this arrogance to be borne?

Mr. Cheeves called to order. His object was to prevent this unpleasant discussion.—(Order! Order!) He resumed his seat.

Mr. Eppes repeated the call of order. The gentleman from Virginia charges me with arrogance. I take exception to these words.—While I am up, sir, I will barely observe, that no gentleman would avail himself of the sanctuary of this hall to say what the gentleman has said.

Mr. Randolph—I must say, sir, that this interruption by the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Cheeves) has been very improper. I respect the character of that gentleman, sir; and I will put it to his candor, whether by saying that I had spoken against time, for the purpose of delay; whether in thus questioning my motives, the gentleman from Virginia, and not myself, committed the breach of order. I do not, sir, avail myself of the sanctuary of this house in wounding the feelings of the gentleman from Virginia. If the feelings of the gentleman have been wounded, and it appears, sir, that that they have, he knows that he may find reparation elsewhere. (Order! Order!)

Order being restored.

The question for postponing the bill and amendments until Friday, was taken and lost.—Yeas 36.—Nays 68.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow. Negatived.—Yeas 44.—Nays 74.

[The Reporter begs it to be understood, that he does not pretend to give the proceedings which have placed Messrs. Eppes and Randolph in a very delicate situation, precisely as they happened. He thinks they are substantially correct, except that the first part of them passed when he was absent, and consequently could not be given at all.] (Balt. Amer.)

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the third session of the Eleventh Congress.

1 An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

2 An act to fix the compensation of the additional assistant post-master general.

3 An act for the relief of George Armory & Co.

4 An act providing for the final adjustment of claims to land, and for the sale of the public lands in the territory of Orleans and Louisiana.

5 An act to continue in force for a further time the first section of the act, entitled 'an act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers.'

6 An act making an additional appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the relief and protection of distressed American seamen during the year 1810.

7 An act providing for the removal of the land office established at Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, and Canton in the state of Ohio, and to authorise the register and receiver of public monies to superintend the public sales of land in the district East of Pearl river.

8 An act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes.

9 An act concerning the Bank of Potomac.

10 An act to change the name of Lewis Grant to that of Lewis Grant Davidson.

11 An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1811.

12 An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1811.

13 An act making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1811.

14 An act to incorporate the bank of Alexandria.

15 An act to incorporate the bank of Washington.

16 An act to incorporate the subscribers of the Farmers Bank of Alexandria.

17 An act for the relief of the heirs of the late Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne.

18 An act to incorporate the Union Bank of Georgetown.

19 An act making compensation to John Eugene Leitsendorfer, for services rendered the United States in the war with Tripoli.

20 An act authorizing the discharge of Nathaniel F. Fosdick from his imprisonment.

21 An act for the relief of William Mills.

22 An act to enable the Georgetown Potomac Bridge Company to levy money for the object of its incorporation.

23 An act making a further distribution of such laws of the United States as respect the public lands.

24 An act providing for the sale of a tract of land lying in the state of Tennessee and a tract in the Indiana Territory.

25 An act for the relief of Peter Audrian.

26 An act establishing navy hospitals.

27 An act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

28 An act in addition to the act, entitled 'an act supplementary to an act concerning consuls and vice-consuls,' and for the further protection of American seamen.

29 An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'an act concerning commercial intercourse between the United States & France, and for other purposes.'

30 An act to authorise the secretary of War, to ascertain and settle, by the appointment of commissioners, the exterior line of the public land at West Point with the adjoining proprietor.

31 An act to erect a light house on Boon Island, in the state of Massachusetts, to place buoys off Cape Fear river, and to erect a beacon at New Inlet, in the state of North Carolina, and to place buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Edgartown, and to erect a column of stone on Cape Elizabeth, and to complete the beacons and buoys at the entrance of Beverly harbor in the state of Massachusetts.

32 An act to establish the district of Humphreysmagog, Oswegatchie and of the White mountains.

33 An act authorizing a loan of money for a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars.

34 An act declaring the consent of congress to an act of the state of Georgia, passed the 12th of December, 1804, establishing the fees of the harbor-master and health officers of the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's.

35 An act to annex part of the state of New Jersey to the collection district of New York; to remove the office of collector of Niagara to Lewistown; to make Cape Vincent a port of delivery; and out of the district of Miami and Mississippi to make two new districts, to be called the districts of Sandusky and Teche, and for other purposes.

36 An act for the relief of John M'Namara.

37 An act to extend the time for completing the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

38 An act concerning invalid pensioners.

39 An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage nations of Indians, concluded at Fort Clark, on the 10th day of November, 1808, and for other purposes.

40 An act for allowing a reasonable compensation to the persons who have taken an account of the several manufacturing establishments and manufacturers within the United States.

41 An act making further appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbors of the United States.

42 An act for the relief of Richard Tervin, William Coleman, Edwin Lewis, Samuel Mims and Joseph Wilson of the Mississippi Territory.

43 An act to increase the salaries of the judges of the Circuit court of the district of Columbia.

44 An act to extend the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory.

45 An act in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio.

46 An act to establish trading houses with the Indian tribes.

47 An act to provide for the final adjustment of claims to lands and for the sale of public lands in the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to repeal the act passed for the same purpose and approved February 16, 1811.

Charleston, Feb. 18.

BRITISH OUTRAGE.

The brig Margaret, Capt. Gosselin, Havana, was boarded inside the bar, on Saturday evening last, by his Britannick majesty's schooner Pert, Capt. —, who pressed from on board the Margaret, two seamen, and took them on board the Pert, where they remained some time, when the boat returned to the Margaret with one of the men; the other, named James Witherton, of Massachusetts, with a regular protection from the collector in Boston was detained on board said schooner, Capt. Gosselin asked why the man, who is an American, with a regular protection, was detained? The answer was, 'we want men, and will have them.'

The above seaman has since been liberated.

"ANOTHER" BRITISH OUTRAGE.

The regular trading packet ship Minerva, Capt. Williams, who sailed for New York a few days since, was pursued and fired upon repeatedly by his Britannick majesty's schooner Pert, until the Minerva, having the advantage in sailing was out of the reach of her guns.—In fact there is scarcely a vessel that enters or leaves the harbor, but what is insulted by one or the other of his majesty's vessels, which have been blockading our ports off and on for several weeks past. But they have their apologists! So had Whitty, Humphries & Berkley—and so they would have if they were to impress and murder in our streets.

Military Arrangement.

We are informed from a source on which we can place implicit confidence, that General Hampton has made the following disposition of the army in this quarter:

He d Quarters are established at New-Orleans—the advance consisting of light troops, under the command of colonel Covington, will take a position at, or near the pass of Christianne—colonel Cushing with the 2d infantry, will keep an eye on Mobile, and is stationed at Fort Stoddard—lieutenant col. Pike, commanding the consolidated regiment, is stationed at Baton Rouge, and has charge of this district, which extends as far as Natchitoches. We cannot withhold our approbation of this judicious arrangement of the commander in chief, which evinces an anxious solicitude for the welfare of the army, and for the protection of the frontier—and we are greatly deceived in our view of the subject, if it does not shew a determination of the general to visit Mobile and the adjacent country in person.

[Natchez Ch. on file.]

Since my handing you the communication relative to Brown, the late collector, which appeared in your Gazette yesterday, I have seen in the notary's office, a statement of his affairs made on oath before the honorable judge Martin, who granted the prayer of his petition, and for the public eye, I give you a statement.

He acknowledges to stand indebted as follows, viz.

To the United States,	\$ 268,849 57
To Messrs. —,	15,000
To Mr. —,	10,400
To Mr. —,	3,080
To Mr. —,	600
To sundry others, say	300

\$298,299 67

Here you have a sum of nearly Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the only assets he offers to meet this enormous sum, is his interest in the sugar plantation and negroes below this city: which I am very credibly informed will not, after paying expenses and mortgage, net very little more than Twenty Thousand Dollars, leaving a balance of at least Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

The public have generally been impressed with a belief that Brown carried with him a sum not exceeding \$ 120,000 but we find he is deficient more than double that sum.

[New-Orleans paper.]

From the Boston Centinel, Feb. 26.

FROM PORTUGAL.

By the Logan, Capt. Luce, we yesterday received a file of Lisbon papers to the 28th Dec. but they are not later than those before received. Capt. L. sailed on the 29th, when the British fleet in Lisbon were making preparations for an immediate departure, in consequence of information that the English fleet off Toulon had been dispersed in a gale of wind and had been compelled to go into port to repair damage. There had been no war events.

Capt. Luce, on the 2d of January, in lat. 38°, long. 16, was boarded from two French frigates from Nantz, detained two hours, treated politely; they had captured nothing but an English ship from the West-Indies; the Frenchman said that in case the Logon had been bound into Lisbon they should have sunk her, the great number of English cruisers rendering it difficult to get prizes into France.

Capt. Huhn, of the brig Fox, from New-Providence, brings the unwelcome intelligence that a British squadron, with considerable land forces had sailed from the Bahamas, for Pinarasola; and accounts had been received of the actual landing of 2000 troops. The government at Havana were highly incensed at the interference of the American government, and were preparing to send a force to assist in supporting the Floridians.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 27.

Death of the King of England.

Captain Childs, of the brig Triton, arrived here this forenoon from Cadiz, informs, that he spoke on the 14th of February, the British schooner Union, 13 days from Martinique for New-York, the captain of which informed him that in coming out of the harbour, he saw a British Packet going in with her colours half mast, said to be in consequence of the King's death.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

We have been favored with Buenos Ayres papers to the 17th of Nov. The people of that place and vicinity have embarked on the "tempestuous sea of liberty," but are resisted by the inhabitants of Monte Video, and many places in the interior. The revolutionary spirit has shewn itself in more of the Spanish colonies. The following paragraphs are extracted from the papers.

BUENOS AYRES, NOV. 17.

Lima is in fermentation, and the Viceroy is full of fear. Santa Fe, Caraccas, Carthagena, Porto Bello, and Quito have followed Buenos Ayres. Cochabamba offers us 20,000 men.

Potosi detests its intendant, and the council resist all his iniquitous plans.

The people of Salta have received with joy the representatives of our Junta.

A letter from Gen. Balcarce, dated Mohara, Oct. 29, relates the particulars of an attack he had made on the 27 on Catagaita, which lasted from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. when he thought it most proper to desist and retreat for reinforcements.

The Provisional Junta has dissolved the Junta of Commission, which had the controul of the army; and have appointed col. Antonio Belcarce, General in chief; col. Juan Jose Viamont, second in command; and Lt. col. Jose Fustogio Diaz Veles, third in rank; all however dependent on signior Don Jose Castelli.

New troops are raising and articles collecting for their equipment. Valuable donations are daily received from the inhabitants.

In consequence of the inconvenience experienced by the blockade of Buenos Ayres, by the marine of monte Video, the government have ordered the mountains to be planted with seed and cultivated.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back!"

LEXINGTON, MARCH 19, 1811

The Mail from the Eastward, yesterday furnished but little information—we received no papers from the city of Washington, and consequently have no congressional detail of business later than before given. An adjournment of course took place on the close of the 3d instant. We copy a list of the acts from a Chillicothe paper, and a report of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the stockholders of the Bank of the U. States, praying a further period to enable it to settle its concerns. As will be observed this report is unfavourable to the prayer of the memorialists—a prayer to the house of representatives to the same effect, flared alike fate—and the monster, thus quietly buried in "the tomb of the Capulets," by the firmness and incorruptible patriotism of the true friends of the constitution.

The report of Mr. Clay to the senate, is clear and forcible.

The affairs of the institution we learn, have been placed in the hands of three special trustees, who are to have the direction in the first instance, with 17 others to act under them. The deposits of public revenue, collection of Bonds, &c. are to be transferred to the PENNSYLVANIA BANK, and the FARMERS and MECHANICS Bank of Philadelphia.

We take the liberty of remarking, that this is as it should be. Instead of the revenue of the United States going almost exclusively into the hands of foreigners and British agents, like a torrent pouring deflection, it will now be dispersed like the blessing of fruitful showers among our own farmers and mechanics. Our merchants and the citizens of Fayette will be benefited by the change: for the Banks in this town, and in Frankfort transact their eastern business with the Pennsylvania Bank, which being now freed from all dread of the United States Bank, and having the collection of one half the revenue, of course will be enabled to deal with more liberality and more extensively with their distant correspondents. Those who have loans from our Banks will very shortly experience some of the advantages of this change.

It was a hard fought battle, and obstinately persevered in—the contest was not abandoned until the termination of the session of Congress; indeed the importance of the object well deserved the effort. The result is too glorious to Republican principles, and too honorable to the American character not to be viewed by the friends to the constitution as cause of the greatest triumph. It will not be denied that all the British agents and Tories, in the eastern States, were arrayed in support of the Bank, aided by a motley corps of Quids, Quad-rooms, time serving politicians, &c. &c. At their defeat we must be permitted to indulge in a little exultation—the people "will do them justice," for the people are indeed "generous and just."

The death of George III. is again stated in the eastern prints.

We have some indirect account of the arrival of a number of British troops in Florida.

Of the duel between Randolph and Eppees, we have no account. We publish in this paper a sketch of the debate which is probable led to the determination to murder; yet the spark may have blown out—an amicable adjustment of differences may have taken place—and two old friends brought to love each other better than ever. If you wish to gain a friend now—a days you need but challenge him!

The following article we copy from the Baltimore Federal Republican, [which paper, by the way is all Federal] of Feb. 9. It will be thought a very strong argument, especially from such a source, against the renewal of the Bank charter.—We should sincerely lament to see such an engine capable of persecution, placed in the hands of any administration, whether democratic or federal. As to the remark of the liberal principles of this Bank in former days, we have our opinion.

EXTRACT.
A bill has been reported to the Senate to renew the Bank charter for twenty years, but upon such conditions as will ensure its rejection by the STOCKHOLDERS. The object is evidently to get the institution into the hands of GOVERNMENT, and to wield it as an engine of PERSECUTION against FEDERALISTS. Hitherto the in-

stitution has been conducted upon fair and liberal principles.—The stockholders have chosen their own directors. Now the President and Senate are to appoint blank number of Directors, and in order to secure them a seat for life, the President is not to have the power of removal. So that if General Armstrong or Col. Monroe should be the next President, Sam. Smith will, notwithstanding, continue snug in his seat at the Branch in Baltimore. But why are stockholders to be debarred from voting by proxy? Democratic management and industry are thus to get the whip hand of federalists. By cutting up their stock in small parcels, and taking care to be present to vote in person they would in a little time have the institution under their exclusive control. A democratic stockholder would at any time ride an hundred miles to accomplish such a purpose, while some federalists would give their proxies, but would hardly take the trouble to walk up Market-Street to vote.

The editor of the Enquirer thus notices Mr. Gallatin's letter to Mr. Crawford.

"But the bank charter having for a number of years, been acted upon or acquiesced in as if constitutional by all the constituted authorities of the nation"—why, this makes it constitutional! Gracious power! is this the mind of giant port, that the world has so often praised? Is this the man to whom Curtius has ascribed "the precision of mathematics, the method of logic and the treasures of experience?" To stoop to such pitiful sophistry as this! What! does usurpation consecrate itself? may we stab the constitution, and then justify our crime by the very wounds which we inflict?—Will Mr. G. dare to say the secession law is constitutional, because it had received the acquiescence of "all the constituted authorities of the nation?" Yet a congress passed it—Mr. Adams signed it—and a Chase executed it.

We tremble for the constitution—we tremble for our country—when we see such doctrines avowed in the face of day.—To the members of congress we say, "Go not to the secretary of the treasury—but to the fountain head—to your constitution. Go to the sacred charter under which you act—for that is the only oracle, which you ought to consult; and remember, that you have an oath registered in heaven."

SENATE—MARCH 2.

Mr. Clay from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, praying that an act of congress might be passed, to continue the corporate powers of the Bank, for a further period, to enable it to settle such of its concerns as may be depending on the third of March, 1811, respectfully offers for the consideration of the senate, the following REPORT:

"That your committee have duly weighed the contents of the memorial, and deliberately attended to such explanations of the views of the memorialists as they have thought proper to present through their agents: That holding the opinion (as a majority of the committee do) that the constitution did not authorize congress originally to grant the charter, it follows, as a necessary consequence of that opinion, that an extension of it even under the restriction contemplated by the stockholders, is equally repugnant to the constitution. But, if it were possible to surmount the fundamental objection, and if the rule which forbids, during the same session of the senate, the re-agitation of a proposition once decided, were disregarded, your committee would still be at a loss to find any sufficient reasons for prolonging the political existence of the corporation, for the purpose of winding up its affairs. For,

As it respects the body itself, it is believed that the existing laws, though constituted, afford as ample means as a qualified continuance of the charter would, for the liquidation of its accounts, and the collection and final distribution of its funds. But should any inconvenience be experienced on this subject, the committee are persuaded it would be very partial, and such as the state authorities, upon proper application, would not fail to provide a competent remedy for. And

In relation to the community, if the corporation, stripped of its banking powers, were to fulfil bona fide the duty of closing its affairs, your committee cannot see that any material advantage would be derived.—Whilst, on the contrary, if it should not so act, but should avail itself of the temporary prolongation, in order to effect a more durable extension of its operations become a serious scourge.

Your committee are happy to say, that they learn, from a satisfactory source, that the apprehensions which were indulged, as to the distress resulting from a non-renewal of the charter, are far from being realised in Philadelphia, to which their information has been confined. It was long since obvious, that the vacuum, in the circulation of the country, which was to be produced by the withdrawal of the paper of the bank of the United States, would be filled by paper from other banks.—The operation is now actually going on.—The paper of the United States is rapidly returning, and that of other banks is taking its place.—The ability to enlarge their accommodations is proportionately enhanced, and when it shall be further increased by a removal into their vaults of those deposits which are in the possession of the bank of the United States the injurious effects of a dissolution of the corporation will be found to be in an accelerated disclosure of the actual condition of those who have been supported by the credit of others, but whose insolvent or tottering condition, known to the bank, has been concealed from the public at large.

Your committee beg leave to present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists ought not to be granted.

COMMUNICATION.

On Sunday the 17th inst. being the day which the natives of Ireland dedicate to the celebration of the memory of St. Patrick, the much revered patron of their island, a clergyman of the Roman Catholic church, the Rev. Mr. O'Flynn, a native of that country, preached in the court-house in this town, to a large and respectable audience, composed of natives of Ireland and other citizens of the town and the neighbouring country. The Vicar-General of that society in Kentucky [Rev. Mr. Badin] was present,

who by a short but solemn address, explained the particular intention of the devotion of the day, and ended with an appropriate prayer in behalf of the constituted authorities of the general government of these happy states, and of this particular state. The rev. gentleman from Ireland then delivered an excellent discourse, the principal subject of which was the life, character and apostolical labours of St. Patrick; in which discourse many occasions were judiciously seized to recommend to the audience an imitation of the piety, resignation, humility, and other virtues of that great and good man. Age, and its consequent infirmities, together with a late indisposition had evidently impaired the powers of the speaker; yet the discourse was well delivered, and, as it was interesting, the most profound attention was paid to it, and the audience separated with apparent marks of satisfaction and respect, both for the clergyman and his subject.

In the afternoon of the same day, the vicar-general, at the solicitation of several gentlemen, who were present at the first sermon, also preached to an increased audience. He took a summary view of the subject of the forenoon, and then entered upon an explanatory discussion of some of the controverted doctrines of the Catholic religion, particularly absolute and penance. His comment was learned and luminous, and notwithstanding his foreign accentuation, (the gentleman is from France) he was listened to with fixed attention, and the audience retired at a late hour, both instructed and pleased, and in many instances expressing their approbation.

HIBERNICUS.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CIPRIANI'S BENEFIT.

The Tragedy of Barbarossa, announced for Mr. Cipriani's Benefit to-morrow evening, is the production of Doctor Brown, an eminent divine of the last century.—The language is nobly energetic—the incidents are such as to keep an audience in agreeable suspense, and the catastrophe must please and delight every beholder.

Let those who are at present of the opinion, that Theatrical performances are not conducive to morality, witness the performance of this piece, and behold tyranny and oppression trampled upon by constancy and virtue.

"Now let us thank the eternal power,
"Convinced that Heaven but tries our virtue
"That oft the cloud which wraps the present hour,
"Serves but to brighten all our future days."
SELEN—ACT 5TH.

DRAMATICUS.

Departed this life on Sunday the 17th of February 1811, the Reverend Thomas Ammon, aged about 70 years—the said deceased was a man in good standing in the gospel church, and has laboured in the ministry nearly forty years—he has raised nine children, all of them daughters, and all married, and perhaps there never was a family of children more attached to a parent than they were to him, and in high esteem with his acquaintance.

DIED.—At Richmond (Vir.) the 19th ultimo, Mr. George F. Stras, and old inhabitant of that place. He was, as we are informed, a native of Germany, and by profession a Gamester. He was regular in his life and honourable in his profession—he presided with great dignity and success at the principal Paraph Banks in that city for more than 20 years; branches of which (under his patronage) were extended far and wide through that and some of the adjacent states—indeed we believe he is entitled to the honour of introducing and systematising gaming as a profession in this state. The influence of his example and the countenance which was afforded him, the success of his practice, and the impunity with which it was carried on, induced many of the profligate, licentious and desperate, to put themselves under his auspices; some of whom having taken their regular degrees (as we judge) have established independent banks, and among the rest, we are informed is one mulatto president. So that Mr. F. S. had the pleasure of witnessing the prosperity of the institution of which he was the founder, and the satisfaction before his death of seeing his labours in every sense crowned with success. He professed not to believe in a future state, and the whole of his life evinced the sincerity of this profession, or more correctly, the tenor of his conduct through life made it necessary to profess infidelity to support a character of inconsistency. But he is gone to his long home—and all lovers of religion, all the friends or morality, all who have a regard either for the laws of God or man, have to lament not that he is dead, but that he ever lived.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Making a further distribution of such laws of the United States, as respect the Public Lands.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the copies of the laws prepared and printed under the authority of "An act providing for printing and distributing of such laws of the U. States as respect the public lands," passed the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten not otherwise disposed of, shall be distributed in the manner following, that is to say: The President and Vice President of the United States, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the secretaries of the state, treasury, war and navy departments, the attorney general, the comptroller and register of the treasury, the judges of the supreme and district courts of the United States, the governors and judges of the territories, the surveyor general of the United States, and the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of Tennessee,

shall each receive one copy, the clerks in each of the departments of state, treasury and war, employed on land business, five copies; the secretary of the Senate, to be placed on his table for the use of the Senate, five copies; the clerk of the House of Representatives, to be placed on his table for the use of the House of Representatives, ten copies; two hundred and fifty copies shall be placed in the library and remain there under the same regulations as the other laws of the U. States; one hundred copies shall be deposited in the treasury department for the use of the land boards, and offices which may hereafter be established; and the remainder shall be placed in the library, and each member of Congress hereafter elected, shall, so long as any remain, exclusive of the two hundred and fifty copies before mentioned, be entitled to one copy at the commencement of that session of Congress next succeeding his election.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

February 18, 1811.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

PROPOSALS

By C. & A. Conrad, & Co.

PHILADELPHIA,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, SKETCHES,

HISTORICAL & DESCRIPTIVE

OF

LOUISIANA.

By MAJOR D. STODDARD,

Of the United States' Artillerists.

THIS WORK will embrace a concise History of Louisiana, from its first discovery to the late cession; the boundaries and extent of it; some account of the Floridas; a description of what is called the Delta, including the city of New Orleans; of the territory about Red River, and to the westward of it, including the Atakapas and Apalouzas; of Upper Louisiana, or all that tract, particularly the settled parts of it, to the north of the Arkansas, and also some sketches of the interior; of the population, climates, diseases, soils and productions, natural growth, animals, &c. &c. the nature of the Spanish government and laws, and the mode of administering justice; of lands and land-titles; of trade, commerce, manufactures; of clearing and religion, and the manners and customs of the Creole inhabitants; of the mines and minerals; of the antiquities; of the aborigines in general, and of the probability of one or more Welch tribes in America; of the numerous streams and rivers; and of the state of Slavery.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be executed with neatness, and on good paper, well bound and lettered, comprising from 450 to 500 pages.
II. It will be delivered to subscribers at the price of three dollars and twenty-five cents, or three dollars in boards: the money to be paid on delivery.
* Subscriptions received at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for or receive a Bond, given by the subscriber to James Masterson, for the sum of forty dollars; it being for the hire of a Negro, who has proved unsound, and which I do not intend paying until compelled by law.

JESSE PERKINS.

March 16, 1811.

TO RENT.

A BRICK HOUSE, on Main Street, at present in the occupancy of John L. Martin, Esq. There is an extensive and handsome garden attached to it, of which possession may be had immediately, and of the house on the 1st day of May. Apply to

JOHN FISHER.

March 16th, 1811.

PETER MILLS,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the 15th, 16th, 17th, & 18th days of May next, I shall attend at the house of William Christy, in the town of St. Louis, in the Territory of Upper Louisiana, for the purpose of taking the depositions of said Wm. Christy and others, to be read in evidence in a suit now pending in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein you are plaintiff and I am defendant.

JONATHAN TAYLOR.

March 10th, 1811.

SEVEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Georgetown, about the 25th of February last, a Negro Woman named

FLORAH,

about 22 years of age; she is a clear black, well set, and very talkative; had on when she ran away, a mixt linsy habit, and a calico sun bonnet; I think she is in Lexington, or the suburbs, as her husband is in the employ of Madocks Fisher, by the name of Stephen, belonging to Mr. Nuttal.—The above reward will be given, and all reasonable expenses to any person delivering said girl to me in Georgetown, or lodging her in any jail so that I can get her.

JOE STEVENSON.

March 15th, 1811.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Clark county, Ken. on the 10th day of February last, a likely negro man named

BILL,

about 5 feet 10 inches high, 23 years of age, with some white hairs on the top of his head, has a down look when spoken to; had on when he went away a good cloth coat of a whitish colour, a pair of buckskin pantaloons, had a pair of blue cloth pantaloons; also a blue round about lined with red flannel, one muslin shirt, with thread buttons on the breast, also, a greyish coloured sourtut; had on a rorum hat, and is a very good fiddler.—Any person apprehending said negro, or securing him in any jail within the state, so that I can get him, shall receive 25 dollars, and if out of this state shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by me.

WILLIAM CLINKENBEARD.

March 11th, 1811.

Taken up by Enoch Byons, Montgomery county, Minor's run, a BAY MARE three years old last spring, nearly 14 hands high—appraised to \$20.
JAMES M. GRAHAM, J. P.
November 20, 1810.

THEATRE.

LAST PANTOMIME THIS SEASON.

Mr. Cipriani's Benefit.

Mr. CIPRIANI respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his benefit will be on Wednesday evening, March 20, 1811, when will be presented the TRAGEDY in five acts called

BARBAROSSA, Tyrant of Algiers.

Barbarossa Mr. Jones
Selen (disguised as Achmet) Kennedy
Zaphia Mrs. Cipriani
Irene Mrs. Turner
(For other characters see bills.)

Between the entertainments.

National Song—"Hail Liberty!"

Comic Duet—Messrs. Cipriani & Williams
Recitation—"Belles have at ye all!" Mrs. Turner

To which will be added a new Comic Pantomime, called

LOVE AND MAGIC;

OR, Harlequin Conqueror.

Florindo (the lover) Mrs. Cipriani
Harlequin Mrs. Williams
Hatalacamak (the clown) Cipriani
with a drunken Hornpipe Mrs. Turner
Columbine

In the course of the Pantomime, a variety of tricks and changes.

NOTICE.

THAT WHEREAS, in and about the year 1786 or '87, I executed my bond with my father, Philip Grimes, my security, to Francis Jones, for two hundred acres of land near Stroud's old station; which bond the said Francis Jones assigned to a Mr. Joseph Moseby—the demand on which bond I have discharged in full, but have never lifted it, and it has been thought to be among my father's papers; but, as yet, has not on several searches been found.—As he received the bond from said Moseby, (as he the said Moseby tells me;) now, in order to prevent fraud, &c. I hereby forewarn, and caution all and every person from trading for the bond aforesaid, as it is discharged, as aforesaid; and I have my father's certificate to shew, that he nor his heirs have any lien on the relative thereto.

JAMES GRIMES.

September 24, 1810.

DARE-DEVIL,

NOW IN HIGH ORDER.

WILL stand in Lexington the ensuing season, at the same place he stood last year—near Messrs. Halkstead and Meglone's tobacco manufactory, at Ten dollars, payable in corn or meal wheat or flour, rye or oats, bacon, butter, lard, whiskey, brandy, sugar, linen, cotton &c. and will be limited to forty mates. This limitation is made from an apprehension of the depreciation of our stock of horses, from the irregular and excessive covering of studs. I think it unnecessary to be more particular, as this horse is so well known as a racer and foal getter; and further particulars may be known at the stable. The sales of his colts, however, have averaged perhaps as much as any horse in this country. Mares will be pastured on moderate terms, in an extensive well fenced, well watered and well set pasture.

N. Burrows.

P. S. The limitation and of course price will be changed by the advice of the majority of the subscribers.
March 6, 1811.

ULYSSES

STANDS at the farm of the subscriber, at six dollars the season, paid by the 1st of October, or five dollars with the mare—in either case produce will be taken in payment. Ulysses' stock are very promising, and well known in the neighbourhood of Lexington where several geldings of his get have been sold for two hundred dollars and upwards.

William Allen.

March 18th, 1811.

Taken up by Abram Fulkerson, in Jessamine county, four miles below Curd's ferry, a Bay Mare about four years old, 13 & an half hands high, a long star & snip, branded on the near buttock, but not intelligible; appraised to 15 dollars—certified by me,
JOHN HAWKINS, J. P.

WHEREAS, my wife Polly Rentfro, and myself have parted by mutual consent, and have divided our property: This is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this 8th day of March 1811.
LEWIS RENTFRO.

3^d.

October the 26, 1811.

Taken up and posted by Jacob Carpenter, living in Casey county, on Carpenter's creek, one bay filly two years old last spring, no brand perceivable, about thirteen hands high appraised to fifteen dollars before me.

OSBORN COFFEY, J. P. & C.

Taken up by Henry Gatewood, living on Shannon's run, Fayette county, Dec. 21st. 1810, one bay mare four years old, four white bands high, four white feet, blaze face, white under lip, small all round, natural trotter, appraised to twelve dollars.

—ALSO—
A Brown mare twelve years old, thirteen and a half hands high, bob-tail, some saddle spots, white streak across her back, two or three white spots on her left side, natural pacer, appraised to eight dollars.

A. GARRETT, D. C. F. C.

Ann Walsh

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has opened her SCHOOL, for the instruction of young ladies in Needlework, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar; and hopes by the same care on her part, to merit the same encouragement as hitherto.
March 11.

POETRY.

DRINK TO HER.

[BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.]
 DRINK to her, who long
 Hath wak'd the poet's sigh,
 The girl who gave to song
 What gold could never buy!
 Oh! woman's heart was made
 For minstrel's hands alone,
 By other fingers play'd
 It yields not half the tone.
 Then here's to her who long
 Hath wak'd the poet's sigh,
 The girl who gave to song
 What gold could never buy.

At beauty's door of glass
 When wealth and ease stood,
 They ask'd her which might pass?
 She answered, "he who could."
 With golden key wealth thought
 To pass—but 'twould not do;
 While wit a diamond brought
 Which cut his bright way through.
 Then here's to her who long
 Hath wak'd the poet's sigh,
 The girl who gave to song
 What gold could never buy.

The love, that seeks a home
 Where wealth or grandeur shines,
 Is like the gloomy gnome
 That dwells in dark gold mines;
 But Oh! a poet's love
 Can boast a brighter sphere;
 Its native home's above,
 Though woman keeps it here.
 Then drink to her who long
 Hath wak'd the poet's sigh,
 The girl who gave to song
 What gold could never buy.

FRIENDSHIP AND LOVE.

What horror, confusion, and pain the wretch
 Knows
 How acute, oh! how poignant the smart,
 Who find, when misfortunes disturb his re-
 pose,
 That his friend has a treacherous heart.
 But still more distressing when she he most
 priz'd
 Finds her truth and affections to prove,
 And less him by fools to be jeer'd and dis-
 pised,
 Divested of friendship and love.

Almighty creator! the boon I implore,
 Grant in life's busy turbulent dream,
 On one hand let me view the dear girl I adore,
 On the other the friend I esteem,
 Of each let my choice be judiciously made,
 That I may not be tempted to rove,
 But confiding in each, and of neither afraid,
 Live only to friendship and love.

So when, in old age, beauty fades to my eye,
 My weak limb's scarce my body sustain,
 When my pulse by its fainting, speaks my
 end,
 And my curdling blood chills in each vein,
 For past raptures grateful my thanks I'll repeat,
 And while hope points to new joys above,
 My heart shak'd in death with affection replete,
 Glow on to friendship and love.

J. R.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD, GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has re-
 moved his shop to the corner of Short
 and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and
 Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his busi-
 ness on a much more extensive scale and elegant
 style, being provided with workmen of the
 first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand
 a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work,
 which will be sold on the most moderate terms.
 Saddlers can be always furnished with silver
 and plated heads and cantels, &c.
 He flatters himself that the prices and qual-
 ity of his work, added to his unremitted endeav-
 ours to please, will procure him at least an
 equal share of the custom of Lexington and its
 vicinity. Orders from a distance will be at-
 tended to with the greatest punctuality and
 dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES,
 Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS
 &c. The highest price for old GOLD and
 SILVER.
 Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810. tf

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening
 in the store formerly occupied by Messrs.
 Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and
 extensive assortment of
 DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
 GLASS CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,
 A superior quality of IMPERIAL,
 HYSON, HYSON SKIN and
 YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.
 All of which being bought at the most re-
 duced prices, will be sold very low for
 cash.
 13th August, 1810.—tf

KENTUCKY HOTEL.



I HAVE rented
 of Henry Clay Esq.
 that large and com-
 modious brick house
 in Lexington, called
 the Kentucky Hotel.
 It will be my con-
 stant care to make
 those comfortable who may please to favour me
 with a call. The management and comfort of
 the stables are equal to any in the United
 States.

GEO. SLAUGHTER, Jr.
 Lexington, 1st Jan. 1811. tf

I WISH TO PURCHASE OR HIRE,
 FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
 SEVERAL NEGRO BOYS,
 Between the age of 14 and 18 years, to work
 in Rope Walk.
 THO. H. PINDELL.
 Lexington, 10th Feb. 1811.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW
 Will punctually attend the courts of Fayette,
 Woodford and Scott. His office is kept on
 Main street, in Lexington, one door below the
 Post-Office and directly opposite the Office of
 the Insurance Company.

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,
 A Tragic Comedy
 BY ABRAHAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY.
 FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
 PRICE 50 CENTS.

SAMUEL Q. RICHARDSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the Scott, Fayette and
 Bourbon circuit courts.—He resides in George-
 town.
 3m February 18th, 1810.

STOP THIEF!!

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

MY SHOP was broke open on Saturday
 night, or Sunday night, the 16th or 17th inst.
 and was stolen from thence the following arti-
 cles, viz:

Two pair calf skin fair-top'd ben soled,
 boots, the tops were spic'd, having been
 made a considerable time, each pair had leath-
 er straps, the calfs rather large in proportion
 to the feet, which were about 10 1/2 inches long,
 black bottoms, with 3 square stamps on each
 pair—1 pair kip skin, black top'd do. long legs
 and feet and rather slim, the side seam of one
 of them has been repaired, and a piece of new
 welt about 6 inches long is perceivable.—1
 fair calf skin, black top'd do. middling size,
 high in the instep, with tassels.—1 pair kip do.
 short legs, middling size feet.—10 pair women's
 black-grained cordovan slippers.—1 pair mens
 fine shoes, cordovan do. one strap of which
 had been broke and was repaired.

Whoever secures the property, so that I get
 it, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars, or
 a proportion for any part—and the like sum of
 Ten Dollars for the thief, to be paid on con-
 viction.

N. PRENTIS.

Lexington, Feb. 18th, 1811.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the 16th day of April next, will
 be offered for sale by public vendue, at the
 house of the subscriber, in Jessamine county,
 sundry Negroes. Also Horses, Cattle, Sheep
 and Hogs, Household furniture, to wit. Beds,
 Tables, Chairs, &c. Also a Wagon, gears
 and farming utensils. Twelve month's credit
 will be given on giving bond with approved
 security. I will also lease in parcels, or the
 whole together, for one, two or three years,
 the plantation I now live on. There is about
 eighty acres of good plough land, twenty
 acres of good timothy meadow, and about thirty
 acres of blue grass and white clover par-
 ture. For terms, apply to the subscriber,
 now living on the land.

SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

February 16th, 1811.

JAMES ROBERT, GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in ge-
 neral, that he has removed to the store lately
 occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3
 doors above the Branch Bank; where he will
 constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold
 & Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated
 Ware of every description, and newest fashions
 which he offers for sale on the most reasonable
 terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared
 to carry on the Watch making and repairing bu-
 siness—and will warrant his work to be well
 executed. Orders from a distance strictly at-
 tended to.—And all those who are pleased to fa-
 vor him with their custom, may depend upon
 having their work done with neatness and dis-
 patch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2
 good workmen, in the above line of business;
 and the highest price for old gold and silver.
 Also one or two boys of good character,
 will be taken as apprentices.
 August 6th, 1810.

Commission Store,

In the house of Mr. Coyle, opposite the Branch
 Bank.

WALDEMAR MENTELLE

Has just received by the latest arrivals, and
 opened for sale, a variety of articles, such as

DRY GOODS;

Among which, are the following.
 F. LANDERS fine hemp linen
 Queen's and China ware
 Sugar of different kinds
 Imperial and Hyson teas
 White and red lead
 Spanish whiting and patent yellow
 Spanish brown and painter's brushes
 With a constant supply of Flax seed oil
 Spirit of turpentine
 Madeira Wine
 Rum and French Brandy
 Cherry bounce and old Whiskey
 Figs, raisins and almonds
 Pickled Oysters
 Mackerel and shad
 Best Lancaster snuff
 Also an elegant assortment of Jewellery
 Looking glasses with and without frames
 Coach and clock glasses
 Gilt frames and elegant
 Paintings & engravings
 Toys for children
 Italian and common fiddle strings & fiddles
 Profiles taken and framed by Mentelle as
 usual
 Diaper table cloths
 Pittsburgh beer and
 Milford's imperial wash for the tops of
 boots.

Always on hand, a quantity of dry
 GOOSE CREEK SALT & PUTTY.
 Lexington Dec. 18, 1810.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on
 Christmas day last, a Negro Man named
 K I T;

HE is about 5 feet 10 inches high, bow leg-
 ged, and about 40 years of age—has a scar on
 the right eye, and heavy made. When he ab-
 sconded he had iron on his ankles, and one
 appeared to be tolerably sore. He took with
 him a good fur hat, and the remainder of his
 clothes were indifferent. It is presumed he
 will make for the state of Ohio. The above re-
 ward will be given if taken and secured in any
 jail out of the state, or half the sum if taken in
 this state and delivered to me living in Fayette
 county, Kentucky.

LEWIS COLLINS.

January 16th 1811. tf

CHOICE.

I WILL SELL either 100 Acres of Land
 within three miles of Lexington, adjoining
 Mrs. Russell's and Williamson Price, about 35
 acres of which are cleared, the balance well
 timbered, some Apple, Peach and Cherry trees,
 and never failing spring of water; or 306
 Acres, about 2 1/2 or 3 miles from Lexington,
 adjoining Robert Barr and William Huston,
 on the Strode's road, which is well improved,
 and the title indisputable. For terms apply to
 the subscriber at the Branch Bank.

ANDREW F. PRICE,

February 1, 1811,

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK-STORE,
 REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND,
 AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE
 ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE
 KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
 And opposite the Branch Bank.
 Lexington, February 5, 1811.

I OFFER FOR SALE

THE FARM on which I now reside, con-
 taining about 200 acres, handsomely situated on
 the Henry's mill road, about 3 miles from Lex-
 ington, (on this farm is a plenty of excellent
 never failing water) about one half enclosed
 and consists of an apple orchard, of large
 growth and excellent fruit, some other fruit
 trees, meadows, bluegrass and clover lots; arable
 land, and some woodland pasture well
 stocked with excellent timber as is all the other
 part of the tract not inclosed. The inclo-
 sed ground is divided into convenient lots and
 fields, all under good fence. On the premises
 is a new brick dwelling house 30 feet by 50, a
 cellar under the whole building, which is divid-
 ed throughout into convenient apartments and
 completely finished; there is a good barn,
 kitchen, negro house and every other necessary
 farm house.—For terms of sale, &c. apply to

G. R. TOMPINS.

Cain Run, 25th February, 1811.

THE highest price in Cash will always be
 given for ASHES, and all kinds of FAT,
 at my soap-house, on Main street, between
 Sanders' factory and Morton's tanyard.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

MOULD & DIPPED CANDLES,

And different kinds of

SOAP,

Of the best quality for sale.

JOHN BRIDGES.

January 21st, 1811.



THE NOTED HORSE

Cup-Bearer

WILL stand in Nicholasville the ensuing
 season. The terms will be made known in
 due time.

PLEASANT MOSS,

BENJ'N. GRAVES,

JOHN EDMISTON.

February 18th, 1811.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Jenny Young and myself
 have parted by mutual consent, and have
 divided our property, &c.—This is therefore to
 forewarn all persons from crediting her on my
 account, for I will not pay any debts of her
 contracting, after this 4th day of February,
 1811.

Samuel Young.

3t

LEE'S PATENT MEDICINE STORE, NEW-YORK.

SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT

Waldemard Mentelle's Store

LEXINGTON, AND

Dudley & Trigg's Store

FRANKFORT—VIZ.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Corn Plaster,

Itch Ointment,

Essence of Mustard,

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

* A liberal discount allowed to druggists

and wholesale purchasers.

Recommendations and cures of the above, to

be seen at the store of W. Mentelle.

1y March 4th, 1811.

SILVERSMITHS & JEWELLER'S SHOP.

SAMUEL AYRES & NOAH HAYDON

WISH to inform their friends and the pub-
 lic, that they have commenced partner-
 ship in carrying on the above branches, at the
 old stand, where the said Ayres now lives, on
 Main-street, a few doors above Postlewait's
 Inn—where they have on hand, and intend con-
 stantly to keep a supply of all kinds of GOLD
 AND SILVER WORK, Ladies long & short
 tortoise Hair Combs, plain and ornamented
 with gold, of the neatest and best quality and
 newest fashions. They also carry on the Watch
 Repairing Business, and being well furnished
 with the best materials in that line, can serve
 those who please to call on them in the best
 manner and on the shortest notice, and will
 warrant their work twelve months. The said
 Ayres also keeps by him a regular supply of
 CLOCKS, of the best quality, made under his
 direction, consequently will warrant them to
 perform equal to any in the U. States. Orders
 from a distance will be strictly and punctually
 attended to. Their work shall be executed on
 the most reasonable terms, and the highest
 prices given for old gold and silver.

N. B. Saddlers can be supplied with ladies
 and men's saddle mountings, on short notice
 Lexington, Feb. 28, 1811. tf

FOR SALE.

Will be sold on the 20th day of March
 next, a two story

Brick House and Lot

On Main street, opposite the Rev. A. Ran-
 kin, and next door to Parrish & Hanson's fac-
 tory. Nine month's credit will be given, with
 approved security—the conditions to be made
 known on the day of sale.

ANDREW BIGGS. tds

February 19th, 1811.

SILAS W. ROBBINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will punctually attend the circuit courts of
 Fayette, Madison, and Clarke counties, & will
 faithfully discharge any business in his pro-
 fession, that may be entrusted to his care.—He
 resides in Winchester.
 February 18th, 1811. 8m.

FOR SALE,

A Large Rolling Mill, and
 A Pair Small Bellows
 For Silver Smiths.—Apply to the Printer.
 March 6th, 1811.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For Sale at this Office.

Sportsmen Attention!

A SWEEPSTAKE RACE will be run
 over the Lexington course on the second
 Thursday in May, three mile heats, free for
 all ages, agreeable to the Jockey Club rules.
 A subscription paper is in the hands of W.
 T. Banton. Terms—100 dollars in cash, and
 a 100 dollar horse, each subscriber. The sub-
 scription to close the 25th of March instant.
 3t Lexington, March 4th, 1811.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and
 customers for former favours, wishes to
 inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's
 Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where
 the advantage of a constant current of water
 will enable him to carry on the Fulling business
 more to the satisfaction of his customers, than
 he has heretofore done. For the convenience
 of distant customers, he will attend at the usual
 places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving
 cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at
 Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr.
 Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of
 the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He
 will also attend once a week to receive cloth
 that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her
 mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month
 or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident
 prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to
 his customers to exert the utmost of his abili-
 ties in finishing such cloth as may be commit-
 ted to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the
 29th of October last, a Negro fellow named

HARRY;

he will probably change his name to Henry or
 David Lawson—he is about 30 years of age,
 but looks something older—he limps a little
 when he walks—one of his knees is much larger
 than the other—bow legged—long visage,
 roman nose, and very long under jaw; he is
 about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very heavy
 made—has a small dent in one of his jaws,
 opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler, &
 took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty
 dollars will be given for securing him in jail,
 and reasonable expences if brought home to
 me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Haw-
 kins, in Lexington.—It is supposed he will go
 to the state of Ohio.

THO: B. SCOTT.

December 14, 1810.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscri-
 ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of
 Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions
 and Phthic.

Also for Sale,
 WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
 TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.
 ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS.

Andrew McCalla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR
 Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,
 General Instructor,
 Masonic Constitutions,
 Bishop's Sermons,
 Craighead's Sermon,
 Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,
 American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,
 Life of Gano,
 Life of Shaw,
 Wilson's Grammar,
 Webster's Spelling books,
 New-England Primer,
 Doctrinal Catechism,
 Christ's Second appearing &c.
 ALSO
 Blank Books of any kind,
 Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books
 Pamphlets on various subjects,
 Writing Paper,
 Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.
 A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
 Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.
 Old books rebound, and Book Binding
 generally executed on short notice.
 August 17th, 1810

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS

TOBACCO

AND TENTH THOUSAND GALLONS

WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.

Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
 the waters of Green river, in Green county,
 containing 666 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton
 will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
 Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado
 and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—
 6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof
 Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000
 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold
 low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60
 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,
 with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and
 Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-
 gle, with prickers and templets, Grooving Plains
 with and without arms, different sizes, com-
 plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double
 ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains
 of every description Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.
 Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

CASH

Will be given for TWO OR THREE LIKELY
 NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eigh-
 teen.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

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